



City of Sunnyvale

Memorandum

To: Heritage Preservation Commission

From: Gerri Caruso, Principal Planner

Through: Trudi Ryan, Planning Officer *TR*

Date: August 12, 2005

Re: Heritage Determination for 461 and 471 S. Murphy Avenue

At its meeting on June 8, 2005, the Heritage Preservation Commission considered the historic significance of two properties located at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue. The Commission determined, that based on the information provided by staff and in a professional historic evaluation, that the properties have local historical significance and warrant saving.

It is the intent of the applicant to demolish the two structures for new development. The applicant has requested a second review of the historic value of the structures, particularly the Trubschenck residence at 461 South Murphy. The applicant has provided a report from a structural engineer about this site. The findings of the engineer are that the repairs and modifications needed to make the structure habitable again would in effect be more expensive than building a new home and that rehabilitation could eliminate any historical qualities of the structure. The Commission can consider the structural integrity of the home when making its determination on historic value. Staff has conferred with Dr. Cartier, the historic consultant that prepared the initial historic analysis. He believes the building can be rehabilitated internally and still maintain its walls and front elevation which give it its historic value.

The Commission may also consider hardship if the applicant presents facts clearly demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Commission at a public hearing that failure to receive such approval will cause an immediate undue and substantial hardship.

Staff has provided the previous staff report and historical analysis from June 8, 2005, and the additional report from the applicant's structural engineer. The City's Chief Building official has reviewed the engineer report and determined that it is adequate. The Commission should consider the entire information provided when making its determination.



**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
REPORT
Heritage Preservation Commission**

June 8, 2005

SUBJECT: **2005-0319 - Wendell Whitfield** [Applicant/Owner]:
Application on a 16,250 sq. ft. site located at **461 and 471
S. Murphy Avenue** (near W. Olive Avenue) in a DSP-11
(Downtown Specific Plan Block 11) Zoning District. (APN:
209-26-006, 007)

Motion **Resource Allocation Permit** to consider the potential
historic significance of two single family homes which are
listed as part of the 400-500 S. Murphy Block Streetscape in
the Sunnyvale Cultural Resources Inventory.

REPORT IN BRIEF

Existing Site Two residential single-family homes

Conditions

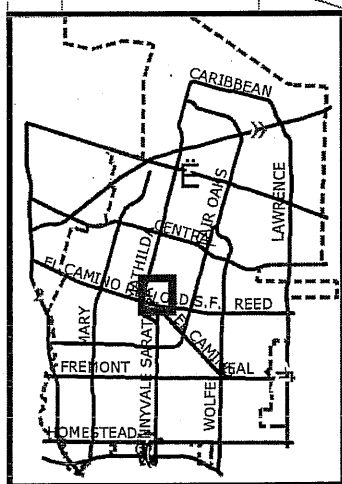
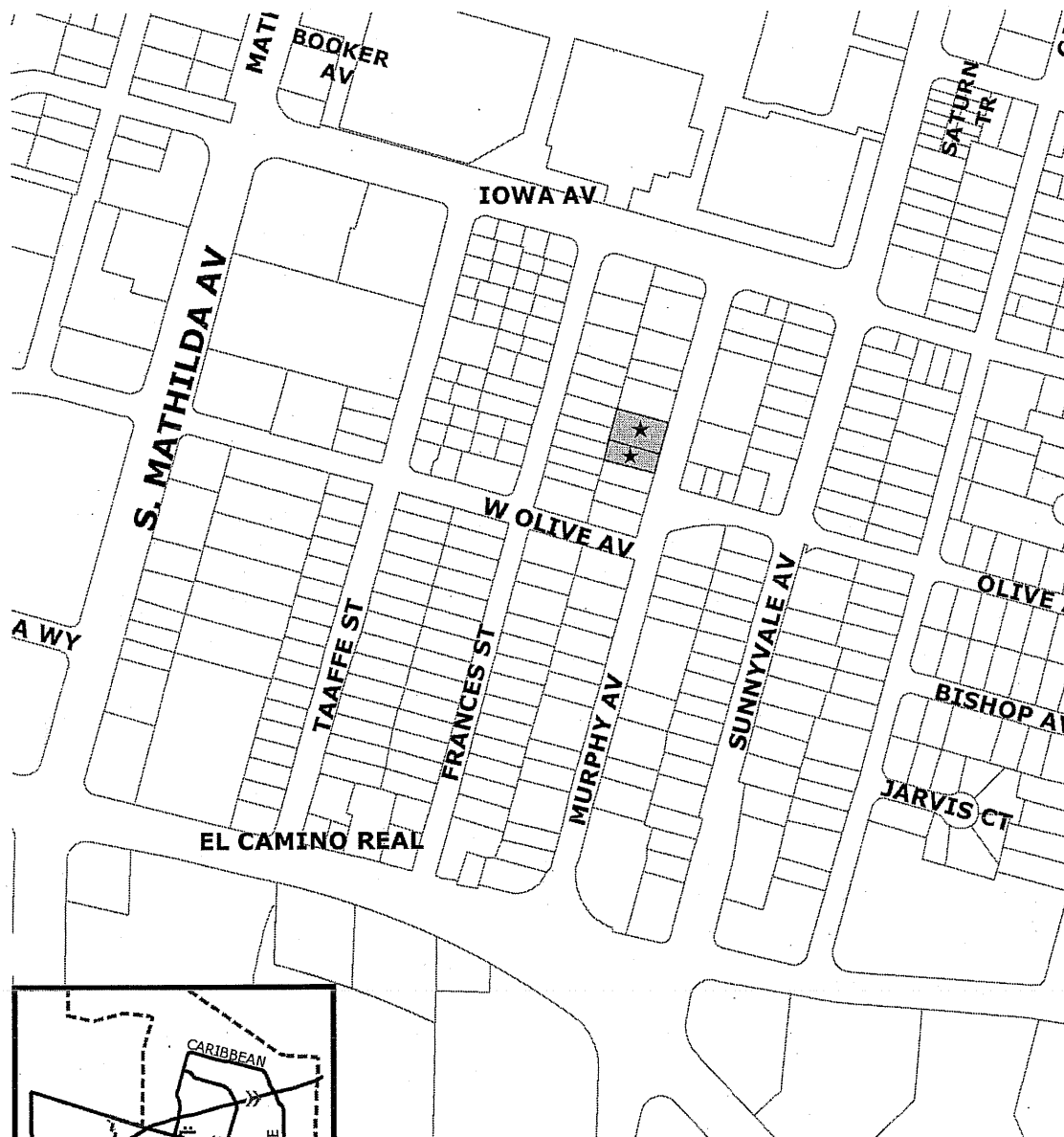
Surrounding Land Uses

North	Fourplex
South	Single Family Residential
East	Apartments
West	Single-Family Residential

Issues Historic Significance of the existing single-family
residences.

**Environmental
Status** Environmental Review will be conducted as required
by California Environmental Quality Act provisions
and City Guidelines upon determination of
significance by the Heritage Preservation
Commission.

**Staff
Recommendation** Determine that the affected structures have local
historic significance.



**461 and 471 S. Murphy Av
Special Development Permit
Tentative Map**

0 230 460 920 Feet



ANALYSIS

Description of Proposed Project

This applicant is proposing to demolish the existing single family homes at 461 and 471 S. Murphy Avenue in order to construct five new townhomes. Staff is requesting a determination from the Heritage Preservation Commission regarding the local historical significance of the homes in order to conduct appropriate environmental review.

Background

Previous Actions on the Site: The following table summarizes previous planning applications related to the subject site.

File Number	Brief Description	Hearing/Decision	Date
2002-0191	Special Development Permit to allow construction of 5 townhomes	Planning Commission/ Approved - Expired	5/13/02
6945 (471 S. Murphy Ave.)	Use Permit to allow art studio & workshop in single family residence	Administrative Hearing/Approved	5/23/90
5293 (461 S. Murphy Ave.)	Use Permit to allow a cooking school	Administrative Hearing/Approved	7/23/84
2915 (461 S. Murphy Ave.)	Use Permit to allow a general office use	Planning Commission Hearing/Approved	8/26/74

The current project, to construct 5 townhomes, was previously approved by the Planning Commission in 2002. The applicant was not able to execute their Special Development Permit document within a two-year time frame, causing the permit to expire. This expiration requires the project plans to be resubmitted and reviewed according to current codes and standards. Since the time of the original approval, the Sunnyvale Municipal Code has been amended to include new procedures to evaluate changes to historic resources.

The two existing homes at the site are part of the South Murphy Avenue Streetscape (400-500 Block) and therefore are listed on the Sunnyvale Cultural Resources Inventory. The homes themselves are not specifically listed on the

inventory nor are the 400-500 blocks listed as a Local Landmark District. (See Attachment B.)

A historic evaluation was prepared by Archeological Resource Management in 2001 (Attachment A). The report did not arrive at a definitive conclusion regarding the local historical significance of the homes; however, it does provide historical facts that the Commission should use when determining significance.

Environmental Review

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), any application that may cause a substantial adverse change to a historic resource is subject to environmental review. Since the application proposes to demolish the existing structure, there would be a substantial and potentially adverse change if the structures are considered historic. CEQA statute states the following:

“§ 21084.1. Historical Resource: A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1, are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.”

Generally when projects such as this are reviewed by local agencies, a historical and architectural evaluation is requested which determines the historical significance of the structure at the National, State, and local levels. This report is used as “the preponderance of evidence” as stated in the statute. In this case, the report for the residences at 461 and 471 S. Murphy Avenue determined that the homes are not eligible to be listing on the National or State registries of historic resources. The report does not conclude whether the home is eligible to be listed on the City’s Cultural Resource Inventory; however, provides architectural, context and chain of title information to help the Commission determine the site’s local significance, if any.

Required HPC Determination

At this hearing, staff is requesting a determination from the Heritage Preservation Committee regarding the local significance of the project site so that the appropriate level of environmental review can be conducted for this project. If the Commission determines that the structures have local historic significance, than an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) would be required to be prepared. If the Commission determines that the structures do not have local historic significance, a Negative Declaration would be prepared and the proposed project would proceed forward to Planning Commission.

An EIR would require approximately 6 months additional time to complete. The EIR would explore alternatives to the demolition of the structure and require greater public notice regarding the potential impact to the property. The intent of the report is to provide information regarding the residence and disclose all impacts that the project demolition and construction of 5 townhomes may create.

Heritage Preservation Policies

In order to determine any local historic significance, Heritage Commissioners should draw from four sources of information. The first source is the City's Cultural Resource Inventory which describes the Murphy Streetscape as follows:

"The Murphy Streetscape is composed of various types of bungalows and Period Revival styles. Uniform setbacks, lot sizes, and scale create a cohesive grouping but the diversive stylistic characteristics of each building lend visual vitality to the street."

The inventory also states the significance of the block as follows:

"Murphy Street was part of the original town of Encinal laid out by P.W. Murphy in 1898, and the street boasts many older homes. Though each house may not be notable individually, the streetscape is significant as an early example of a Sunnyvale neighborhood. Many of the homes have been reused as businesses, perhaps a threat to the street, but still an economically viable way to retain older structures."

It should be noted that the homes were never individually listed on the City's Cultural Resources Inventory and the 400-500 Block was never adopted as a Local Landmark District.

The second source of information is the historic and architectural report provided by Archeological Resources Management in Attachment A. The report

details specific facts about the home and provides criteria that may qualify it for local significance.

The report states:

"The structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue:...do not appear to be eligible for potential inclusion in this (National) register. Neither structure was found to be associated with events or people important to the history of the United States, of California, or the Sunnyvale area..."

The homes can be considered integral and supportive elements within that district, as they are compatible with the dominant chronological and architectural themes of the neighborhood."

However, the report also states that the property at 461 South Murphy Avenue was once owned by Ida Trubschenck, the first City Clerk of the City of Sunnyvale. It is not clear at this time whether she actually lived in the home. Ms. Trubschenck was identified as one of the nine pioneers of Sunnyvale in the Sunnyvale Portrait Program. The third source to consider is the Historical Portraits Project booklet published by the City of Sunnyvale in December 1991. This booklet provides information about Ida Trubschenck and her contributions to the City of Sunnyvale (Attachment C).

The fourth resource to use in making a decision is the City's Municipal Code, Title 19 (Zoning Ordinance) which provides the criteria for nomination of a City Heritage resource. The criteria are similar to the criteria used for State and National eligibility. Criteria for evaluation and nomination of heritage resources in Section 19.96.050 of Title 19 state the following:

"Any improvement, building, portion of buildings, structures, signs, features, sites, scenic areas, views, vistas, places, areas, landscapes, trees, or other natural objects or objects of scientific, aesthetic, educational, political, social, cultural, architectural, or historical significance can be designated a heritage resource by the city council and any area within the city may be designated a heritage resource district by the city council pursuant to provisions of this chapter if it meets the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, or one or more of the following:

- (a) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic engineering, architectural, or natural history;*
- (b) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;*
- (c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;*
- (d) It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;*
- (e) It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or*

thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically or by plan or physical development;

(f) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristic or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Sunnyvale;

(g) It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;

(h) It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif;

(i) It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;

(j) It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historic type or specimen;

(k) With respect to a local landmark, it is significant in that the resource materially benefits the historical character of a neighborhood or area, or the resource in its location represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community or city.

(l) With respect to a local landmark district, a collective high integrity of the district is essential to the sustained value of the separate individual resources;

(m) With respect to a designated landmark and designated landmark district, the heritage resource shall meet Criteria of the National Register of Historical Places, which are incorporated by reference into this chapter. (Ord. 2623-99 § 1 (part); prior zoning code § 19.80.060)."

CONCLUSION

Staff has reviewed all four sources of information and has concluded that the two structures could be eligible to be listed as an individual Heritage Resource. Although the individual architecture of the buildings is not significant, their contribution to the streetscape and the possible connection with Ida Trubschenck raise the possibility that they have local historical significance. Staff believes that the properties could qualify under Section 19.96.050(b) and (e) of the Sunnyvale Municipal Code (criteria for evaluation and nomination). Staff recommends that the Heritage Preservation Commission determine that this project site has local historical significance. In order to continue review of the proposed townhouse project, an Environmental Impact Report would be required as well as subsequent public review and hearings.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impacts other than normal fees and taxes are expected.

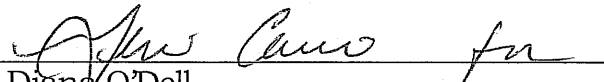
ALTERNATIVES

1. Determine that the two structures could have local historic significance.
2. Determine that the two structures could not have local historic significance.


RECOMMENDATION

Alternative 1.

Prepared by:


Diana O'Dell
Project Planner

Reviewed by:


Gerri Caruso
Principal Planner

Attachments:

- A. Historic and Architectural Evaluation
- B. Cultural Resource Inventory – 400-500 Blocks of S. Murphy Avenue
- C. Excerpt from Sunnyvale Pioneer Portraits

HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF
461 AND 471 SOUTH MURPHY AVENUE
IN THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE

FOR

WENDELL WHITFIELD
543 SOUTH MURPHY AVENUE
SUNNYVALE, CA 94086

BY

Archaeological Resource Management
- *Dr. Robert R. Cartier, Principal Investigator*
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July 2, 2001

ABSTRACT

This historical evaluation was carried out in June 2001 for the structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue in the City of Sunnyvale. The research focused upon the characteristics of the residential structures and their contribution to the historic fabric of the City of Sunnyvale and the County of Santa Clara. Research was carried out in accordance with the City of Sunnyvale's Heritage Preservation guidelines. The structures as they stand today are two single family residences, however, the house at 461 South Murphy has been converted for commercial use. The house at 461 South Murphy Avenue has California Bungalow characteristics, and the house at 471 is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Both houses are currently occupied and in good condition. Based upon visual inspection, both structures have an estimated chronology, having been built circa 1920. The structures are not listed on the National Register, California Register, or the City of Sunnyvale's Local Register of Heritage Resources. However, the structures are within the boundaries of the City of Sunnyvale's Murphy-Frances-Taaffe historic neighborhood. Therefore, a range of possible mitigations are discussed below.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Archaeological Resource Management has been specifically engaged in cultural resource management projects in central California since 1977. The firm is owned and supervised by Dr. Robert Cartier, the Principal Investigator. Dr. Cartier has a Ph.D. in anthropology, and is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) for conducting cultural resource investigations as well as other specialized work in archaeology and history. He also fulfills the standards set forth by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion as a historian and architectural historian and is certified as such on the State of California referral lists.

Dr. Cartier is listed by the State of California as having professional qualifications in history, architectural history, and archaeology. The California State Office of Historic Preservation most recently re-certified these qualifications on January 4th, 2001, with archaeology listed on page two, architectural history listed on page nine, and history listed on page twelve. Between 1977 and 2001 Cartier and his firm of Archaeological Resource Management have completed over 250 evaluations of historic buildings, historic sites, and HABS Photodocumentation of Historic Structures.

Dr. Cartier holds a Bachelor's degree, a Master's degree, and a Ph.D. in anthropology, a field closely related to history and archaeology. He has 23 years of full-time experience in research, writing, and interpretation of cultural resources. Dr. Cartier has authored and co-authored many historical evaluations in the central California area, including: *The Lohman House* (2001); *The Frank Lloyd Wright Foster Road House* (2000); *The Kell Cemetery* (1999); *The Saint Patrick's Seminary Historic Trash Site* (1997); *Villa Torino: Historic Archaeology Phase I Excavations* (1994); *Evaluation of Cultural Resources and Determination for National Register Eligibility for the Buena Vista Adobe Project* (1994); *The Old Stone Building: Its History and Archaeology* (1986); and *The Archaeological Investigations at CA-MNT-1243H: The Estrada Adobe in Monterey, California* (1985). Each of these works involved extensive research and evaluation of historical cultural resources. He was originally trained in historic research and historic archaeology by Professor Frank Hole of Rice University in the 1970s and published the monograph *Part I, History of the McCormick League and Areas Adjoining the San Jacinto Battleground* (1972).

Dr. Cartier has also carried out historic structure photodocumentation for many projects in the Bay area. These projects have included both medium and large format photography in

accordance with guidelines outlined by local agencies and/or following the photographic standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). He has taught field methods in archaeology 1975, with several studies of local historic structures and deposits.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

The subject properties are located at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue in the City of Sunnyvale, County of Santa Clara. On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Cupertino, the Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) centerpoint of the project area is 5 85 800mE/41 36 280mN. The elevation is approximately 110 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is Regnart Creek located approximately two miles south of the subject area.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The goal of the archival research was to gather data on the structures located in the study area and to evaluate their historical and architectural merit according to guidelines established by the California Register of Historic Resources, the National Register of Historic Places, and the provisions of the City of Sunnyvale's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

The study was carried out in June 2001 by staff under the direction of Dr. Robert Cartier, Principal Investigator at A.R.M. Research was conducted using in-house references at Archaeological Resource Management, as well as records at the Recorder's Office, the California Assessor's Office, the California Room at the Martin Luther King Jr. Main Library in San Jose, The San Jose History Museum at Kelley Park, and the County Surveyor's Office of the County of Santa Clara. Research assistance was provided by Julie Jones and Doug Jones.

EXISTING CONDITION OF THE STRUCTURE AND ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Physical Appearance

The structure at 461 South Murphy Avenue is a large single family residence with bungalow characteristics. The home has a moderately pitched gambrel roof with a hipped apex which is surfaced with composition shingle. The jutting entryway has a clipped gable roof. The home is of stucco over wooden frame construction, painted a light yellow. The windows are wooden framed, and primarily casement or double hung sash. The front facade of the house is dominated by the jutting entryway, supported by square wooden pillars painted sky blue. Each of the two large floor-to-ceiling front windows of the structure consist of four tall solid panes of glass. These window frames echo the pillars giving the facade the feeling of a classical colonnade.

Those portions of the interior of the house which were available for examination are in good condition, and appear to be primarily original. The front room is dominated by a large fireplace, which appears to have been resurfaced. The remainder of the interior was not available for examination.

In addition to the main house, a large wooden shed is also present on the property. The shed is constructed of vertical board and batten siding, painted white, and has a large set of double doors. This structure appears to predate the main house.

The structure at 471 South Murphy Avenue is a single family residence built in the Spanish colonial revival style. The cross gabled roof is moderately pitched, and is surfaced in red

gravel in imitation of Spanish roof tile. The eaves are boxed with enclosed rafters, and protrude only a few inches out from the walls of the house. The walls are surfaced with white stucco. The windows are primarily wooden framed, and include a mixture of casement, sliding, and double hung sash styles. All of the windows appear to be original. The structure includes a large chimney on the northern side of the house. This chimney tapers slightly, extends to ground level, and is surfaced with stucco. The entryway is covered with an arched opening that is echoed by the recessed large arch over the triple-paned front windows.

The interior of the structure was not available for examination.

Historical Assessment of the Structures

The first people to inhabit the San Francisco Bay Area were the Ohlone (or Costanoan) Indians. The Ohlone inhabited the San Francisco Bay regions from the Golden Gate south to Monterey. The Ohlone were gatherers and hunters who utilized only the native flora and fauna with the exception of one domesticate, the dog. Yet, the abundance and high quality of natural resources allowed them to settle in semi-sedentary villages. These villages were widely distributed throughout the Santa Clara Valley, especially along water courses. The arrival of Europeans by the last quarter of the 18th century was the beginning of the end for the Native American period of history in the Bay Area.

The first Europeans to settle in the Bay area were the Spanish, who established the *Pueblo de San Jose* in 1777 and Mission Santa Clara in 1779. The missions were largely self-sufficient, raising their own crops and cattle with Native American labor. The land that became Sunnyvale was originally part of the *Rancho Pastorio de Las Borregas*, granted to Francisco Estrada in 1842. In 1850, Martin Murphy, Sr. acquired approximately 5000 acres of the Rancho and renamed it Bayview Ranch. The Irish immigrant and his family had been in the wagon train party led by Elisha Stevens that crossed the Sierras in 1844, two years before the infamous journey of the Donner Party which followed the same route. (Seavey 1988)

In 1864, the Central Railroad's line between San Francisco and San Jose crossed Murphy's property, and he was granted the right to establish "Murphy's Station" and "Lawrence Station" stops. The community of Encinal, which would be renamed Sunnyvale in 1901 and become incorporated in 1912, grew around this railroad line. W. E. Crossman, who became a major landowner and developer in Encinal in 1898, described Sunnyvale as the "City of Destiny," and promoted the city as an industrial center. In 1906, the Libby, McNeil, and Libby Canning Company decided to move to the Sunnyvale area to take advantage of the fruit orchards and farms in the Santa Clara Valley. (Seavey 1988)

The original survey for the town of Encinal included three north south streets. These were Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe, which were named for Martin Murphy and members of his family. A large percentage of the core residential blocks of these three streets were destroyed during shopping mall development in the 1970's and 1980's. The remaining historic buildings are primarily located on the 300 and 400 blocks, and range in age from turn of the century vernacular and colonial revival style homes, to Spanish Colonial revival and eclectic revival style homes dating from the 1920's to the 1940's. (Seavey 1988) These three streets, from Iowa Avenue to the north stretching to El Camino in the south make up the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The proposed project area is within this historic neighborhood.

The Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood was created by the City of Sunnyvale for the purpose of preserving both individual structures within its defined limits, as well as the

overall historic character of the neighborhood. It includes six city blocks, and is bounded by Mathilda Avenue to the west, West Iowa Avenue to the north, Murphy Avenue to the east and El Camino Real to the south. Architecturally, it includes a mixture of styles ranging from vernacular structures, colonial revival, Spanish colonial revival, California bungalow, and eclectic revival homes. The majority of these structures were constructed between the 1920's and 1940's, however some modern structures are also present within the district. Specific structures are listed within the neighborhood as being especially important as examples of historic architecture, and the structures at 461 and 471 are not included in this listing. However, both structures can be considered important assets in maintaining the historic character of the neighborhood in that they are of compatible chronology and architectural style.

461 South Murphy

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest owner of the structure documented in the Santa Clara County Assessors office was Ida Trubschenck. In 1972 the home was purchased by Irene Turley from the estate of Ida Trubschenck, however she owned the property for only a couple of days before selling it to the current owners, Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield. The home is currently the location of the Mon Cheri Cooking School.

471 South Murphy

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest documented owner of the structure was a Mr. Ball (Personal communication, Wendell Whitfield.) After this, the home was sold to Helen Kasik. In 1985 the home was purchased by Edison Tse et al. Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield purchased the property from Edison Tse et al in 1999, and are the current owners.

HISTORIC EVALUATION

Sunnyvale's Local Register of Historic Resources

The structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed on the City of Sunnyvale's Local Register of Heritage Resources.

Chapter 19.96 regarding the City of Sunnyvale's Heritage Preservation outlines the guidelines for evaluating and nominating historic resources as follows: "Any improvement, building, portion of buildings, structures, signs, features, sites, scenic areas, views, vistas, places, areas, landscapes, trees, or other natural objects or objects of scientific, aesthetic, educational, political, social, cultural, architectural, or historical significance can be designated a heritage resource by the city council and any area within the City may be designated a heritage resource district by the city council pursuant to provisions of this chapter if it meets the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, or one or more of the following:

- (a) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- (b) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- (c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- (d) It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;

- (e) It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically or by plan or physical development;
- (f) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristic or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Sunnyvale;
- (g) It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- (h) It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif;
- (i) It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- (j) It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historic type or specimen;
- (k) With respect to a local landmark, it is significant in that the resource materially benefits the historical character of a neighborhood or area, or the resource in its location represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community or city;
- (l) With respect to a local landmark district, a collective high integrity of the district is essential to the sustained value of the separate individual resources;
- (m) With respect to a designated landmark and designated landmark district, the heritage resource shall meet Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, which are incorporated by reference into this chapter." (Taken from Chapter 19.96.050 of the Guidelines for Heritage Preservation.)

The Structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed individually on the City of Sunnyvale's Register of Historic Resources as historic structures. However, they are located within the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Historic Neighborhood. Due to their compatibility with the overall architectural and chronological themes of the historic neighborhood, they can be considered integral and supportive elements within the district. Therefore, the structures do appear to be potentially eligible for inclusion in City of Sunnyvale's Register of Historic Resources.

California Register of Historic Resources Criteria

A cultural resource is considered "significant" if it qualifies as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Properties that are eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

A property may be automatically listed in the CRHR if it is formally determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Properties that are formally determined eligible for the NRHP are those that are designated as such through one of the federal preservation programs administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation (i.e., the National Register, Tax Certification, and Section 106 review of federal undertakings).

The CRHR interprets the integrity of a cultural resource based upon its physical authenticity. An historic cultural resource must retain its historic character or appearance and thus be recognizable as an historic resource. Integrity is evaluated by examining the subject's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If the subject has retained these qualities, it may be said to have integrity. It is possible that a cultural resource may not retain sufficient integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places yet still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. If a cultural resource retains the potential to convey significant historical/scientific data, it may be said to retain sufficient integrity for potential listing in the CRHR.

The structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed on the California Register of Historical Resources. In addition, the structures do not appear to be eligible for potential inclusion in this register. They are not associated with events or people important to the history of the United States, of California, or of the Sunnyvale area. Although they do embody some elements of bungalow and Spanish colonial revival style architecture, respectively, they are not particularly fine or unusual examples of these styles. They do not appear to have potential to yield important information about local, state, or national history.

National Register Criteria

The National Register of Historic Places was first established in 1966, with major revisions in 1976. The register is set forth in 36 CFR 60 which establishes the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), standards for their staffs and review boards, and describes the statewide survey and planning process for historic preservation. Within this regulation guidelines are set forth concerning the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.6). In addition, further regulations are found in 36 CFR 63-66, 800, and Bulletin 15 which define procedures for determination of eligibility, identification of historic properties, recovery, reporting, and protection procedures.

The National Register of Historic Places was established to recognize resources associated with the accomplishments of all peoples who have contributed to the country's history and heritage. Guidelines were designed for Federal and State agencies in nominating cultural resources to the National Register. These guidelines are based upon integrity and significance of the resource. Integrity applies to specific items such as location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in resources that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- c. that embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

d. that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1982) as:

the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. If a property's retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past then it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural or engineering design and technology, or information about a culture or peoples.

There are also seven aspects of integrity which are used. These aspects are:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. location | 5. workmanship |
| 2. design | 6. feeling |
| 3. setting | 7. association |
| 4. materials | |

The structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed on the National Register of Historical Resources. In addition, the structures do not appear to be eligible for potential inclusion in this register. Neither structure was found to be associated with events or people important to the history of the United States, of California, or of the Sunnyvale area. Although they do embody some elements of the bungalow style and Spanish colonial style, respectively, they are not particularly fine or unusual examples of these styles. They do not appear to have the potential to yield important information about local, state, or national history.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The structures as they stand today are two single family residences with Bungalow and Spanish colonial revival design elements respectively. Both houses are currently occupied and in good condition. Both structures were originally constructed circa 1925. The structures are not listed on the National Register or the California Register. The City of Sunnyvale's Local Register of Heritage Resources does not list the buildings individually, however the buildings are physically located within a city historic district, the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The homes can be considered integral and supportive elements within that district, as they are compatible with the dominant chronological and architectural themes of the neighborhood. Due to the historic significance of the structures, several alternative recommendations are outlined below.

Recommendations

- 1) The developer may wish to consider retaining and re-adapting the structures for use as part of any future development on the property.
- 2) If new construction is encouraged by the city, it should be architecturally compatible with the district's architectural character.
- 3) Photodocumentation to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) may be carried out in order to partially mitigate the loss of the structures. It should be noted that photodocumentation cannot be considered as mitigation alone according to the

provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Photodocumentation must be combined with additional mitigation efforts in order to reduce impacts to an historical resource to a non-significant level.

HABS photography requires the use of a large format view camera with a minimum 4" x 5" negative size in order to obtain greater detail in each photograph. When carrying out HABS photography, photos of buildings, structures, or objects should show the principal facades and clearly show unusual detail or elements. Additions and alterations should be photographed. In addition, the environment or context in which the resource is located should also be photographed. If the resource is surrounded by supporting features such as outbuildings, landscaping or natural features or other elements, these should also be included.

- 4) Relocation of the houses to another site off the subject property that is appropriate for their historic character.

LITERATURE CITED AND CONSULTED

City of Sunnyvale

1970 Quarterly Report. Vol. 2, No. 1.

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Heritage Preservation

n.d. Chapter 19.96 regarding Heritage Preservation in the City of Sunnyvale. MS provided to A.R.M. by the City of Sunnyvale's Planning Department.

Kyle, D.

1990 *Historic Spots in California*. Fourth edition. Stanford University Press.

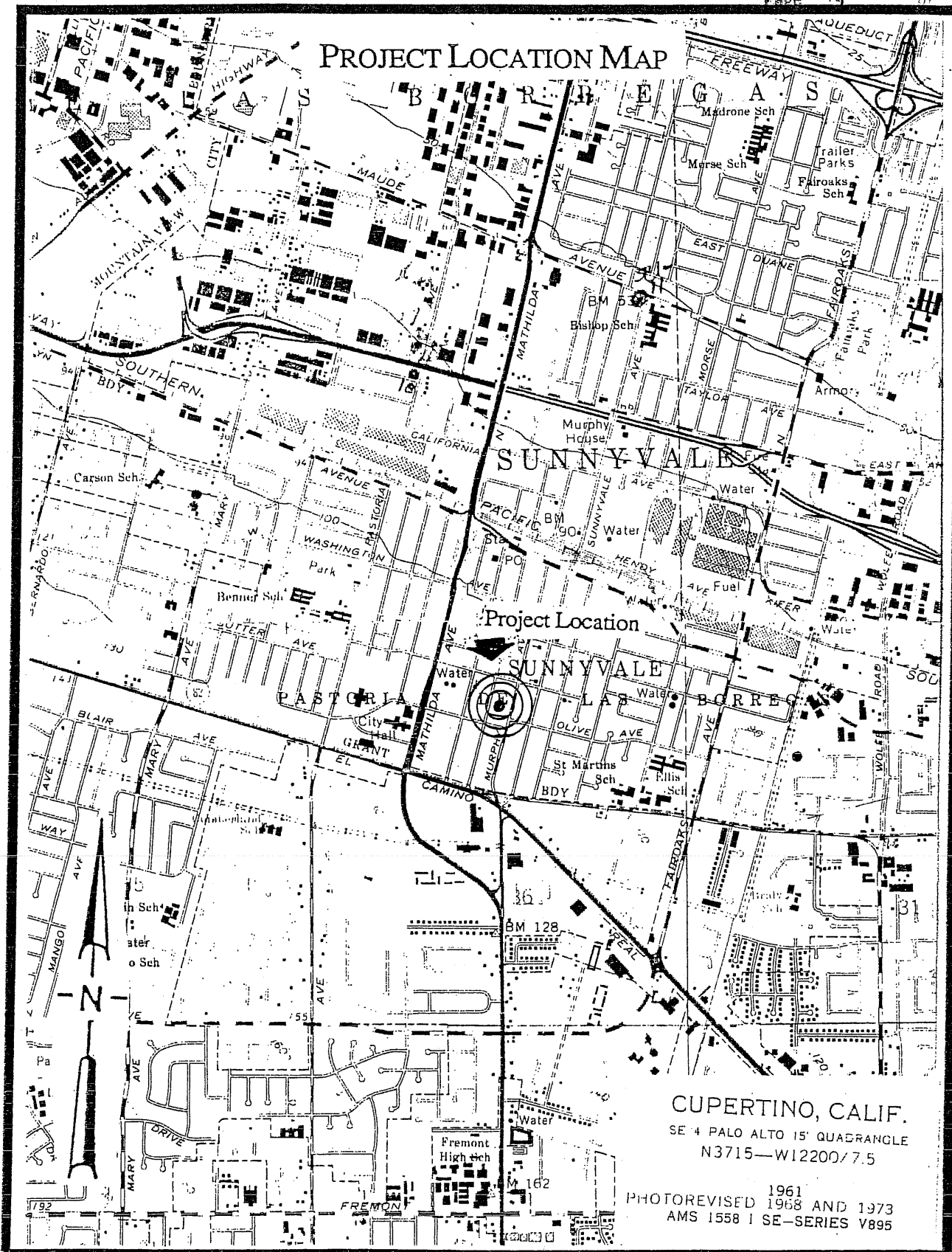
Loomis, P.

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- 1985 *Signposts II*. San Jose: San Jose Historical Museum Association.
McAlester, V. and L. McAlester
1997 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- Payne, S. M.
1987 *Santa Clara County: Harvest of Change*. Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc.
- Seavey, K. L.
1988 *Images - Sunnyvale's Heritage Resources*. California History Center, De Anza College.
- Sunnyvale Historical Association
n. d. Pamphlet on Sunnyvale Historical Center and Museum. "Santa Clara County: Sunnyvale History" File in California Room, San Jose Public Library, Martin Luther King, Jr. Branch.
- Sunnyvale's Heritage Landmarks
1995 Listing of Sunnyvale's Heritage Landmarks, Structures on the City's Heritage Resources Inventory, and Demolished Inventory Structures. MS provided to A.R.M. by the City of Sunnyvale's Planning Department.
- Thompson and West
1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California*. San Francisco: Thompson and West.
- US Department of the Interior
1982 Bulletin 15 - "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

1990 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings
- Whiffen, Marcus
1992 *American Architecture since 1780*, Revised Edition. The MIT Press, Cambridge Mass.
- Whitfield, Wendell
2001 Personal communication with Wendell Whitfield, June 2001.

**APPENDIX A:
Maps and Proposed Site Plans for the Property**



PROJECT AREA MAP

WEST IOWA AVENUE

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461

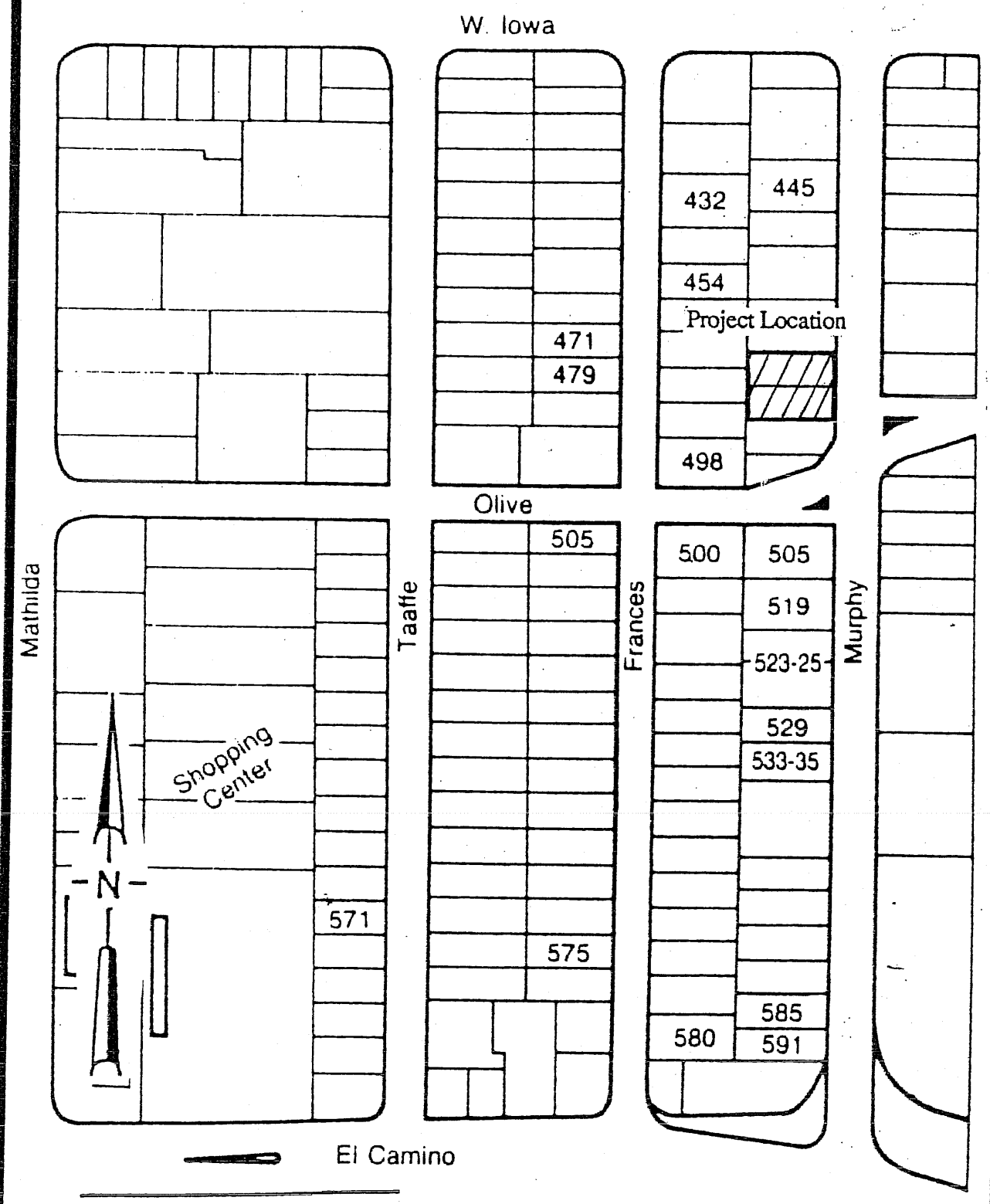
471

OLIVE AVENUE



Map Not to Scale

Murphy-Frances-Taafe Neighborhood



**APPENDIX B:
Photographic Survey of the Structures**



PHOTO 1: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE EAST. NOTE COLONNADE FACADE.

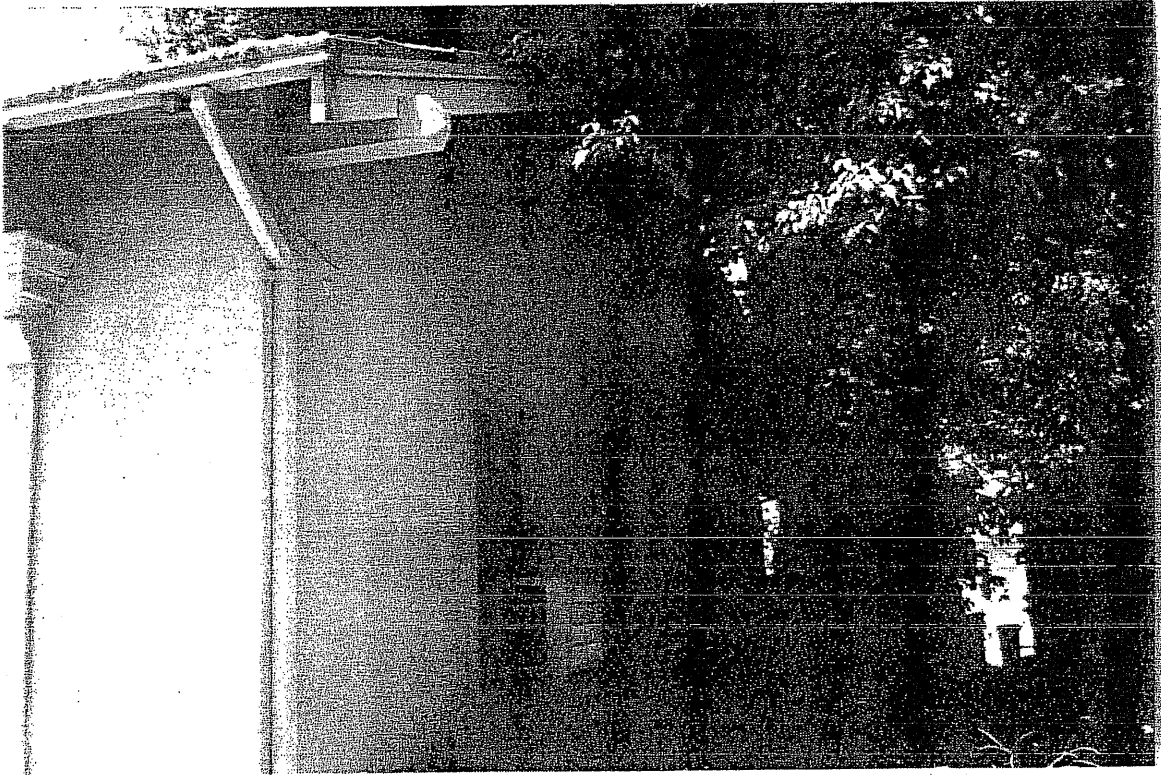


PHOTO 2: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE NORTHEAST.

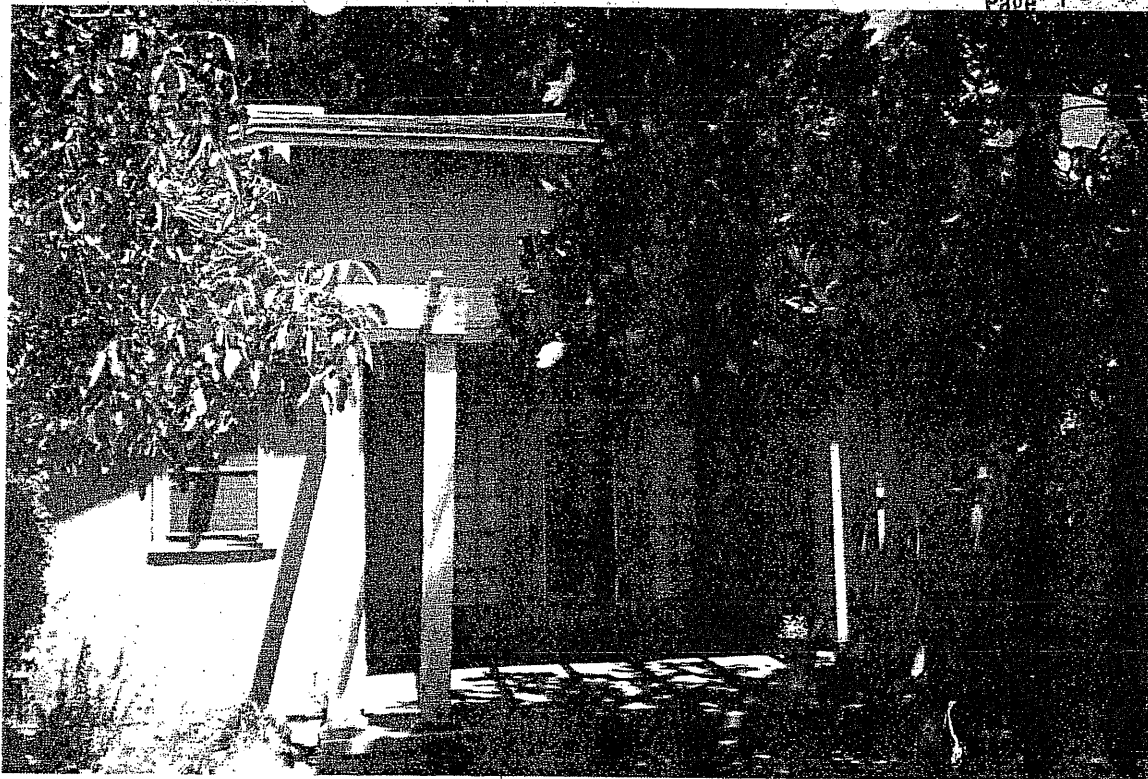


PHOTO 3: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE SOUTH. NOTE
RECESSED ENTRYWAY.



PHOTO 4: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE WEST. NOTE
EXTENDED DECORATIVE SUPPORT BEAMS.

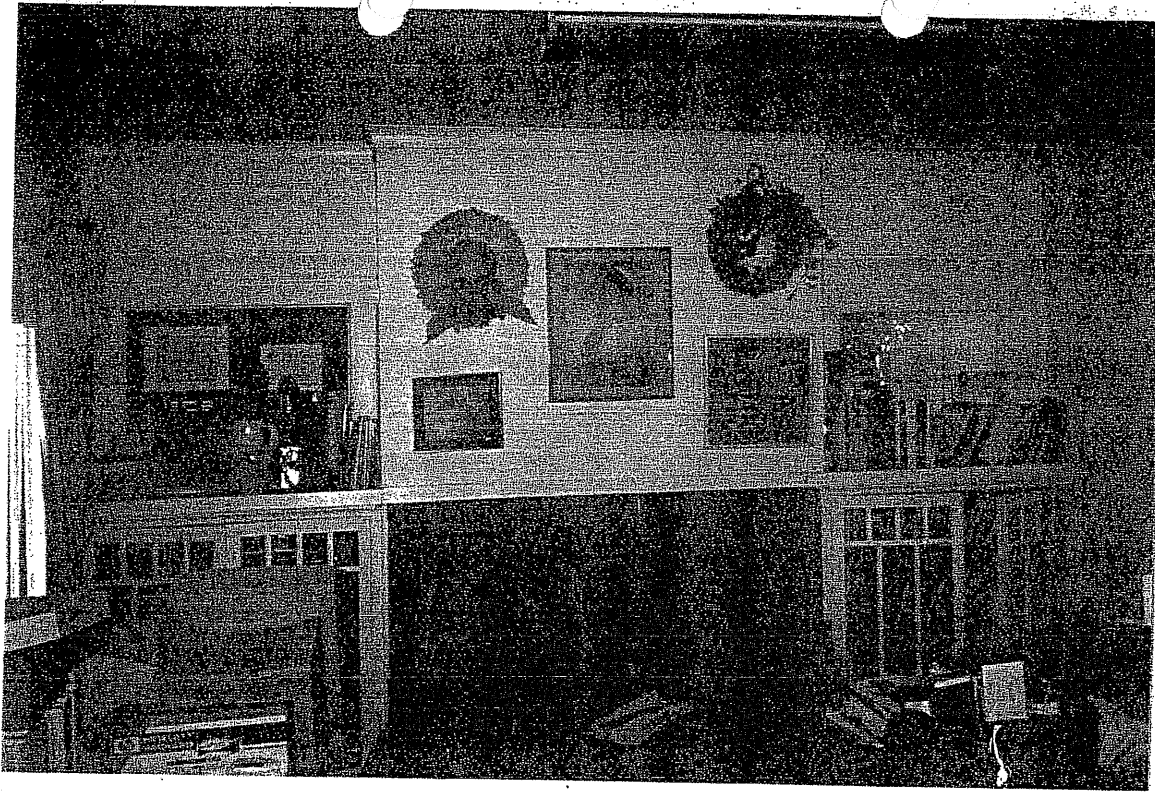


PHOTO 5: VIEW OF THE FRONT ROOM AT 461 S. MURPHY FROM EAST. NOTE CENTRAL FIREPLACE.

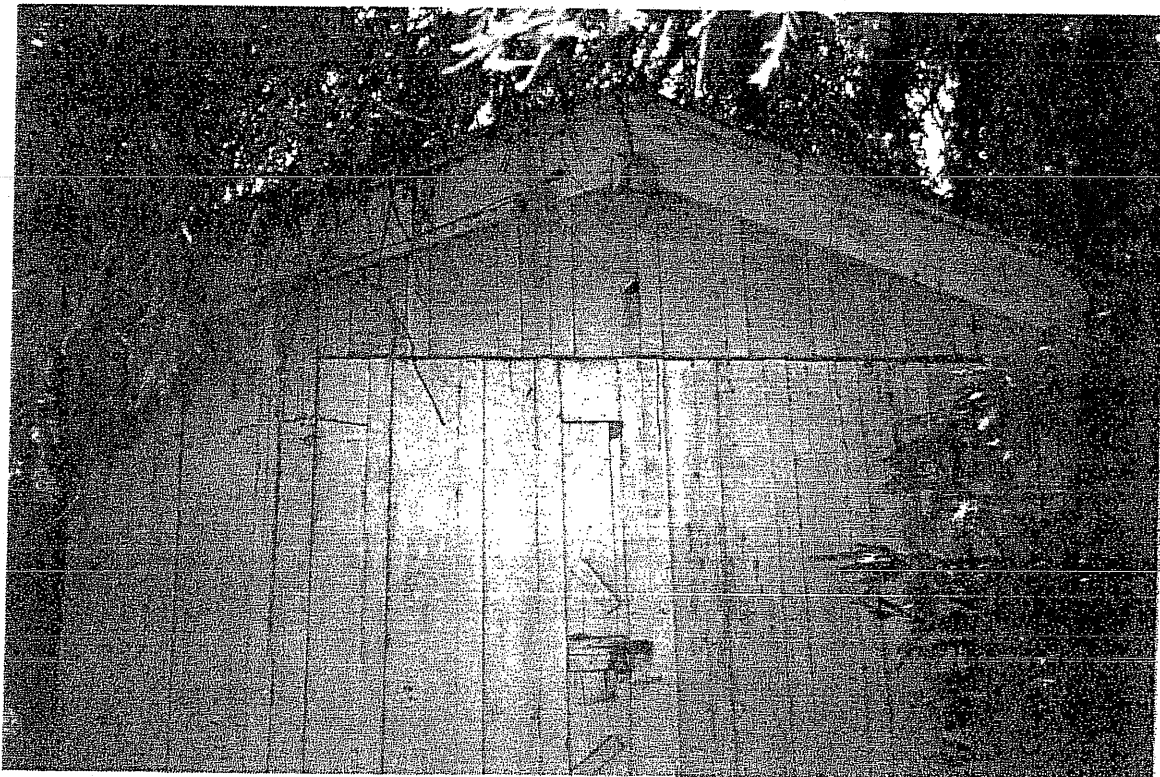


PHOTO 6: VIEW OF THE LARGE WOODEN SHED STRUCTURE BEHIND 461 S. MURPHY.

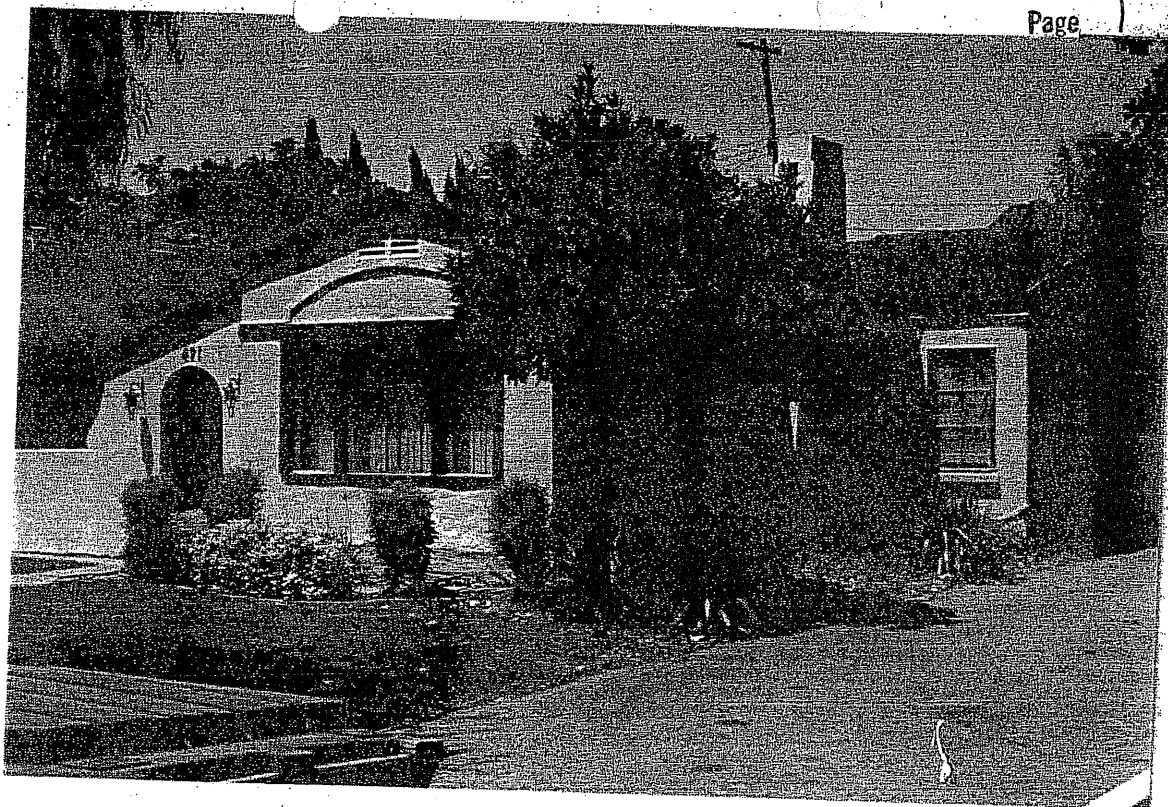


PHOTO 7: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE NORTHEAST.

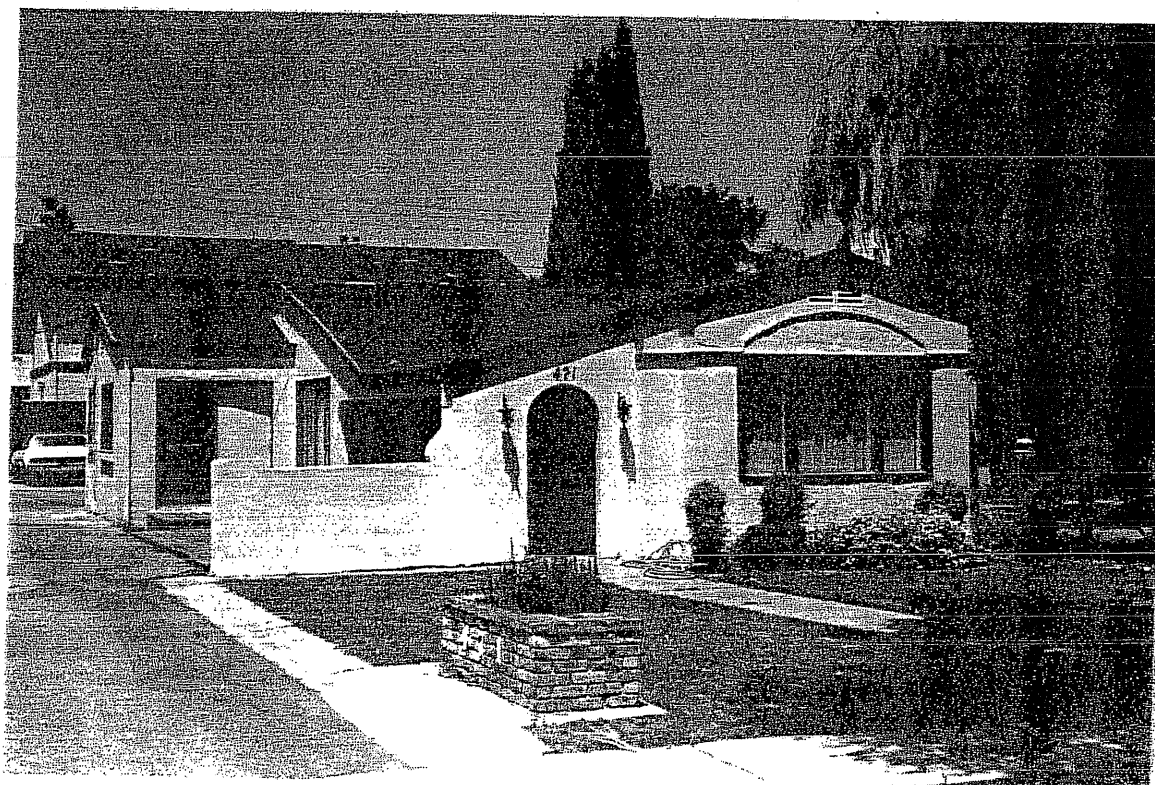


PHOTO 8: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE SOUTHEAST. NOTE
ARCHED ENTRYWAY DOOR.

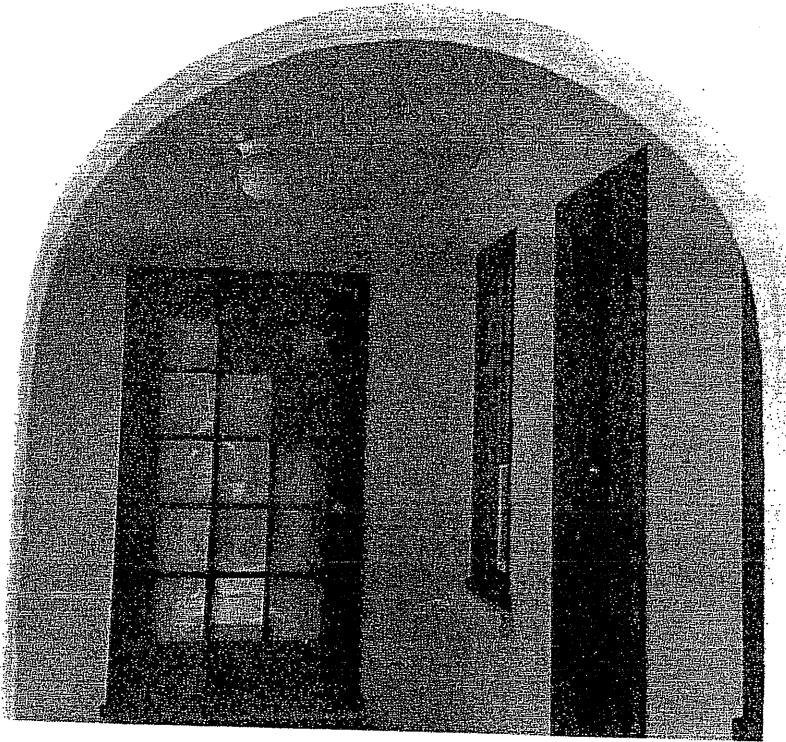


PHOTO 9: VIEW OF COVERED ENTRYWAY AT 471 S. MURPHY.

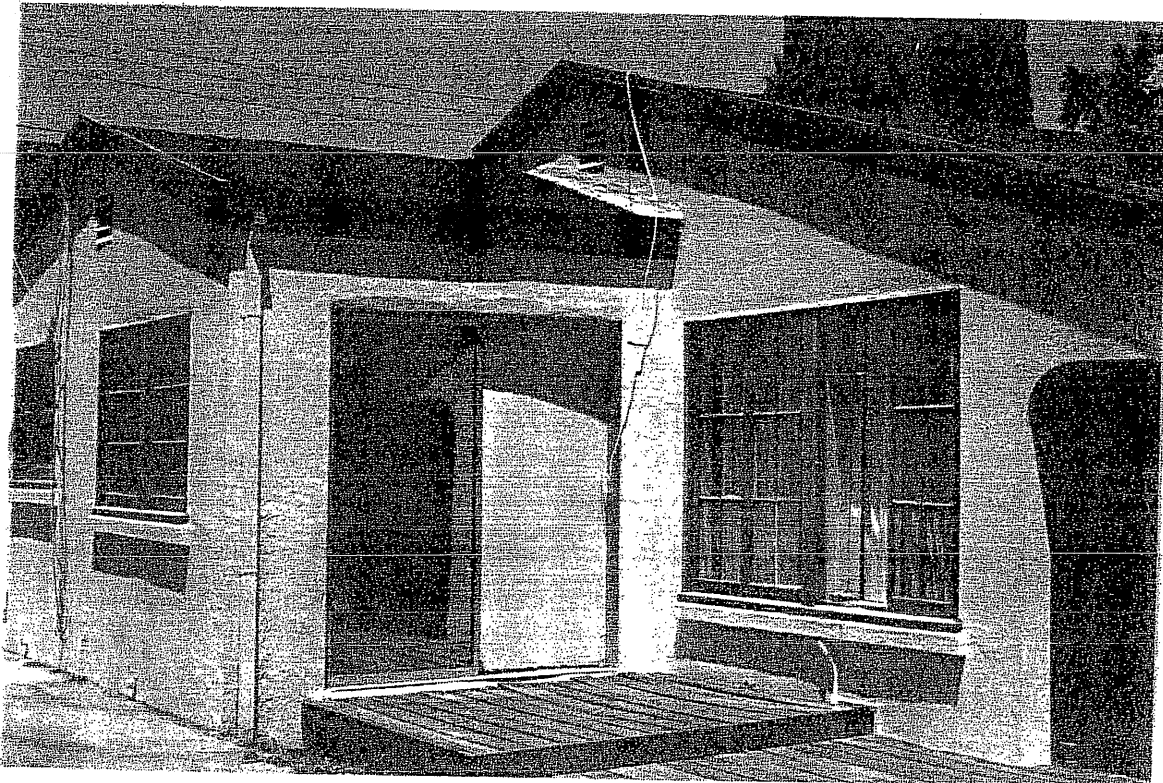


PHOTO 10: VIEW OF SIDE ENTRANCE AT 471 S. MURPHY. NOTE
MODERN SLIDING DOOR.

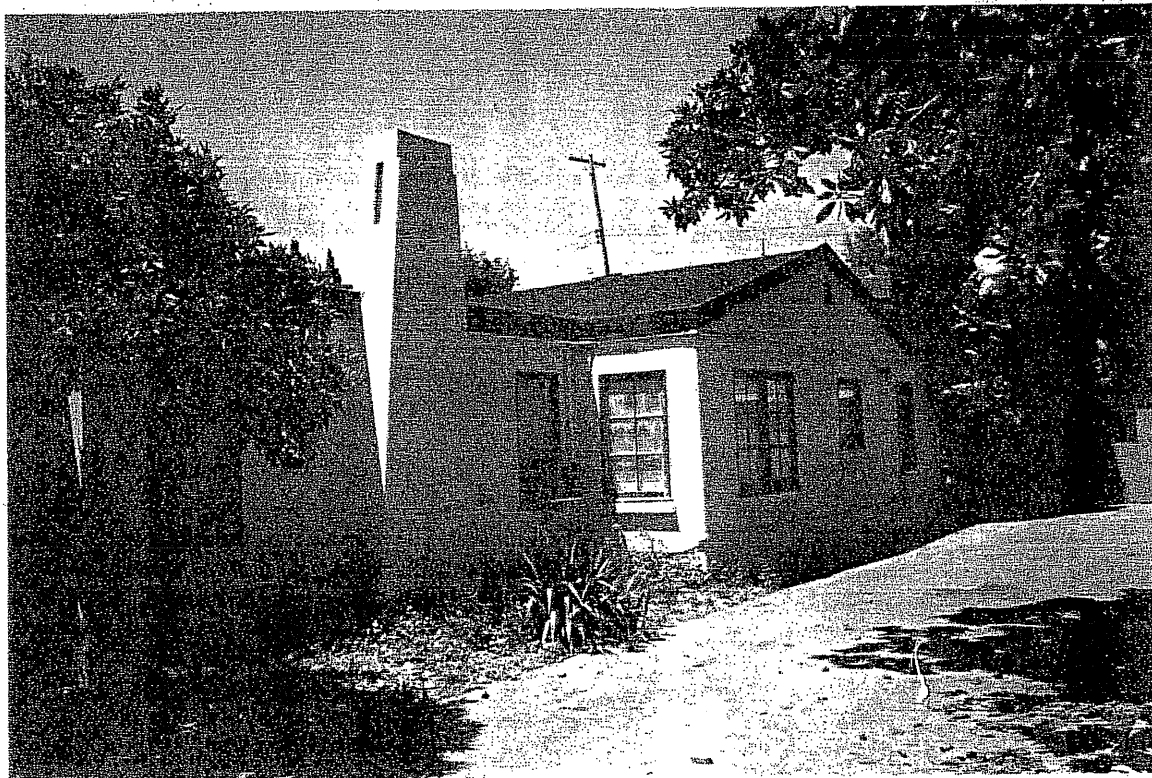


PHOTO 11: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE NORTHEAST.
NOTE TAPERED CHIMNEY

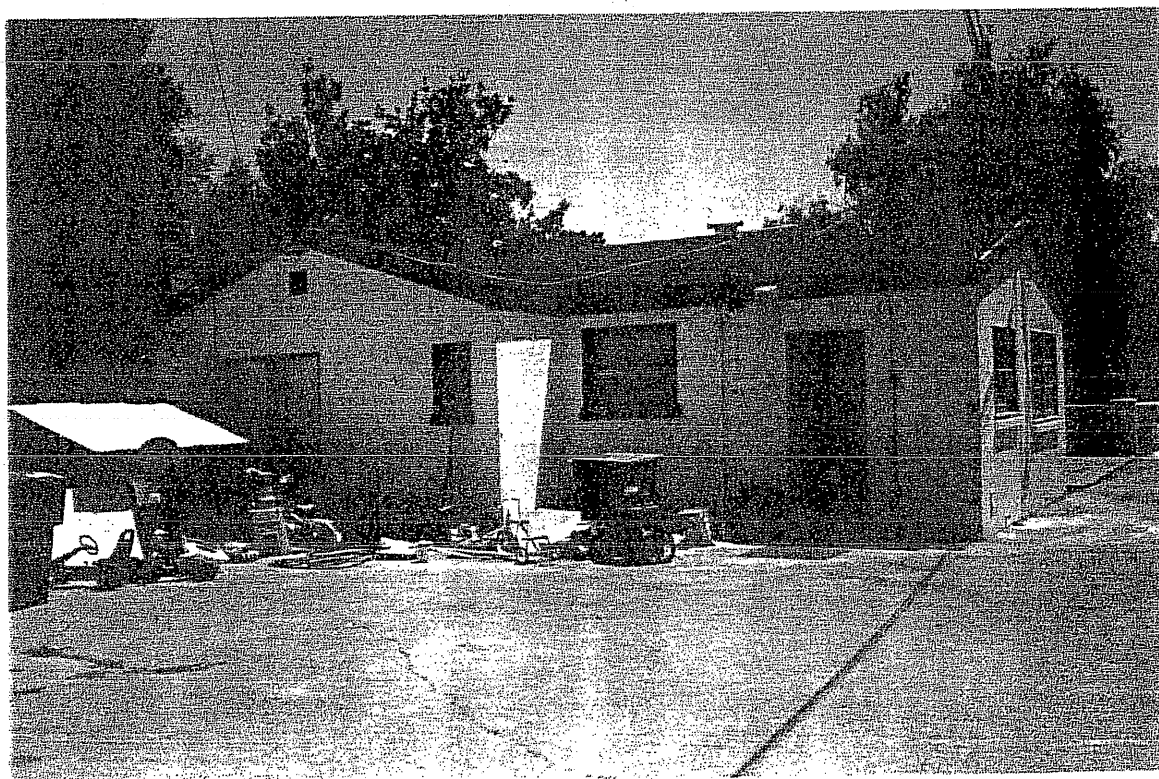


PHOTO 12: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE WEST. NOTE RED
GRAVEL ROOF

APPENDIX C:
Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

State of California - The Resource Age
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Office of Historic Preservation
Historic Resources Inventory

Survey Ref. No. _____

ATTACHMENT A

Page 23 of 28

Identification and Location

Ser. No. _____

National Register Status _____

Local designation _____

1. Historic name _____ 461 South Murphy Avenue

*2. Common name or current name _____ Mon Cheri Cooking School

*3. Number & street _____ 461 South Murphy Avenue Cross-corridor _____

City _____ Sunnyvale Vicinity only _____ Zip _____ 94086 County _____ Santa Clara

4. UTM Zone _____ 5 85 800mE A _____ 41 36 280 mN B _____ C _____ D _____

5. Quad map No. _____ Cupertino, CA Parcel No. _____ 209-26-006 Other _____

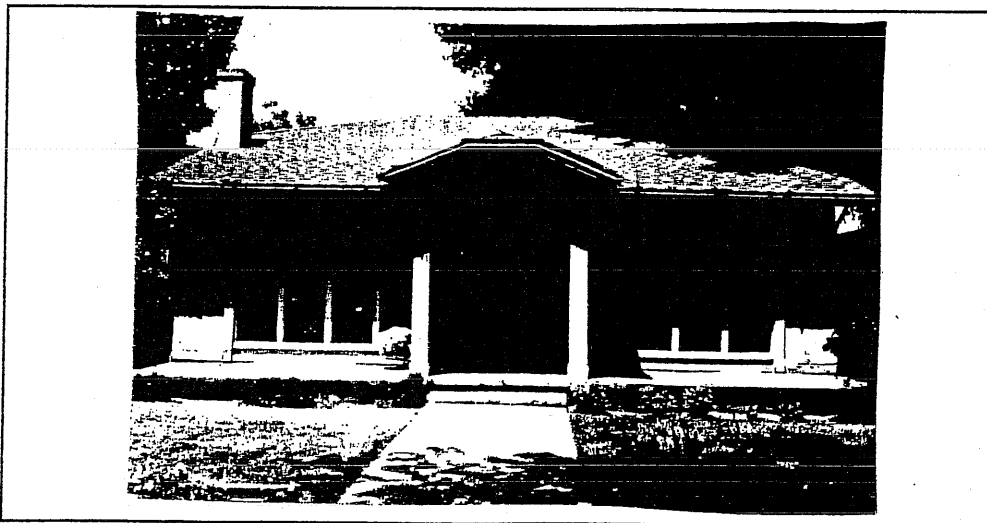
Description

6. Property Category _____ building If district, number of documented resources _____

*7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style.

The structure at 461 South Murphy Avenue is a large single family residence with bungalow characteristics. The home has a moderately pitched gambrel roof with a hipped apex which is surfaced with composition shingle. The jutting entryway has a clipped gable roof. The home is of stucco over wooden frame construction, painted a light yellow. The windows are wooden framed, and primarily casement or double hung sash. The front facade of the house is dominated by the jutting entryway, supported by square wooden pillars painted sky blue. Each of the two large floor-to-ceiling front windows of the structure consist of four tall solid panes of glass. These window frames echo the pillars giving the facade the feeling of a classical colonnade.

continued on page 3



8. Planning agency _____
City of Sunnyvale

9. Owner Address _____
Wendell Whitfield
543 South Murphy Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

10. Type of Ownership _____
private

11. Present Use _____
commercial

12. Zoning _____

13. Threats _____
demolition

Send a copy of this form to: State Office of Historic Preservation,
PO Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94287-0001

* Complete these items for historic preservation compliance projects under Section 106 (36 CFR 800)
All items must be completed for historical resources survey information.

Historical Information

Survey Ref. No. ATTACHMENT A
Page 24 of 28

- *14. Construction date(s) 1925 A Original location same Date moved N/A
15. Alterations & date Interior alterations, date unknown
16. Architect unknown Builder unknown
17. Historic attributes (with Number from list) 06-commercial building (one story)

Significance and Evaluation

18. Context for evaluation: Theme Inter-war Area sunnyvale
Period 1918-1945 Property Type Bungalow Context formally developed?

*19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The original survey for the town of Encinal included three north south streets. These were Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe, which were named for Martin Murphy and members of his family. A large percentage of the core residential blocks of these three streets were destroyed during shopping mall development in the 1970's and 1980's. The remaining historic buildings are primarily located on the 300 and 400 blocks, and range in age from turn of the century vernacular and colonial revival style homes, to Spanish Colonial revival and eclectic revival style homes dating from the 1920's to the 1940's. These three streets, from Iowa Avenue to the north stretching to El Camino in the south make up the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The proposed project area is within this historic neighborhood.

Continued on page 3

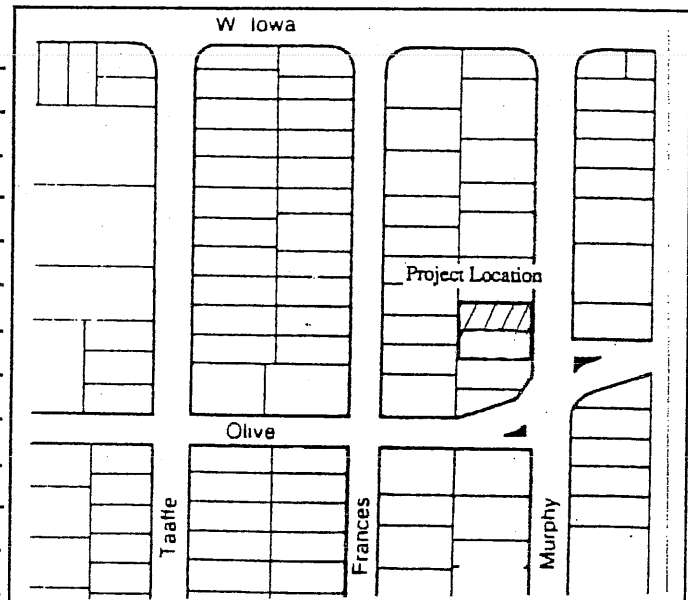
20. Sources: City of Sunnyvale
1970 Quarterly Report. Vol. 2, No. 1.

Douglas, J.

1993 Historical Footnotes of Santa Clara Valley. San Jose: San Jose Historical Museum Association.
continued on page 3

21. Applicable National Register criteria
N/A

22. Other recognition none
State Landmark No. (if applicable)
23. Evaluator Robert Cartier
Date of evaluation 6/27/01
24. Survey type Historic Evaluation
25. Survey name 461 and 471 South Murphy
26. Year form prepared 2001
- By (name) Doug Jones
- Organization Archaeological Resource Management
- Address 496 North Fifth Street
- City & Zip San Jose, CA 95112
- Phone (408) 295-1373



State of California - The Resource Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____ Page 25 of 28
 HRI# _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 461 South Murphy Avenue

*Recorded by Robert R. Cartier *Date 6/27/01 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Continued from # 7

Those portions of the interior of the house which were available for examination are in good condition, and appear to be primarily original. The front room is dominated by a large fireplace, which appears to have been resurfaced. The remainder of the interior was not available for examination.

In addition to the main house, a large wooden shed is also present on the property. The shed is constructed of vertical board and batten siding, painted white, and has a large set of double doors. This structure appears to predate the main house.

Continued from # 19

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest owner of the structure documented in the Santa Clara County Assessors office was Ida Trubschenck. In 1972 the home was purchased by Irene Turley from the estate of Ida Trubschenck, however she owned the property for only a couple of days before reselling it to the current owners, Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield. The home is currently the location of the Mon Cheri Cooking School.

Continued from # 20

Heritage Preservation

- n.d. Chapter 19.96 regarding Heritage Preservation in the City of Sunnyvale. MS provided to A.R.M. by the City of Sunnyvale's Planning Department.

Kyle, D.

- 1990 Historic Spots in California. Fourth edition. Stanford University Press.

McAlester, V. and L. McAlester

- 1997 A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Seavey, K. L.

- 1988 Images - Sunnyvale's Heritage Resources. California History Center, De Anza College.

Sunnyvale Historical Association

- n. d. Pamphlet on Sunnyvale Historical Center and Museum. "Santa Clara County: Sunnyvale History" File in California Room, San Jose Public Library, Martin Luther King, Jr. Branch.

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Thompson and West

- 1876 Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California. San Francisco: Thompson and West.

Whitfield, Wendell

- 2001 Personal communication, June 2001

State of California - The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Office of Historic Preservation
Historic Resources Inventory

Survey Ref. No. _____

ATTACHMENT A
Page 26 of 28

Identification and Location

Ser. No. _____

National Register Status _____

Local designation _____

1. Historic name _____ 471 South Murphy Avenue
- *2. Common name or current name _____ 471 South Murphy Avenue
- *3. Number & street _____ 471 South Murphy Avenue _____ Cross-corridor _____
City _____ Sunnyvale _____ Vicinity only _____ Zip 94087 County Santa Clara
4. UTM Zone _____ 5 85 800mE _____ A _____ 41 36 280 mN _____ B _____ C _____ D _____
5. Quad map No. _____ Cupertino, CA _____ Parcel No. _____ 209-26-007 _____ Other _____

Description

6. Property Category _____ building _____ If district, number of documented resources _____

- *7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style.

The structure at 471 South Murphy Avenue is a single family residence built in the Spanish colonial revival style. The roof is moderately pitched, with multiple gables, and is surfaced in red gravel in imitation of Spanish roof tile. The eaves are boxed with enclosed rafters, and protrude only a few inches out from the walls of the house. The walls are surfaced with white stucco. The windows are primarily wooden framed, and include a mixture of casement, sliding, and double hung sash styles. All of the windows appear to be original. The structure includes a large chimney on the northern side of the house. This chimney tapers slightly, extends to ground level, and is surfaced with stucco. The interior of the structure was not available for examination.



8. Planning agency _____
City of Sunnyvale
9. Owner Address _____
Wendell Whitfield
543 South Murphy Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
10. Type of Ownership _____
private
11. Present Use _____
residential
12. Zoning _____
residential
13. Threats _____
demolition

Send a copy of this form to: State Office of Historic Preservation,
PO Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94287-0001

* Complete these items for historic preservation compliance projects under Section 106 (36 CFR 800)
All items must be completed for historical resources survey information.

Historical Information

Page 27 of 28

- *14. Construction date(s) 1925A Original location same Date moved n/a
15. Alterations & date none known
16. Architect unknown Builder unknown
17. Historic attributes (with Number from list) _____

Significance and Evaluation

18. Context for evaluation: Theme Inter-war Area Sunnyvale
 Period 1918-1945 Property Type Spanish Colonial Revival Context formally developed? _____

- *19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The original survey for the town of Encinal included three north south streets. These were Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe, which were named for Martin Murphy and members of his family. A large percentage of the core residential blocks of these three streets were destroyed during shopping mall development in the 1970's and 1980's. The remaining historic buildings are primarily located on the 300 and 400 blocks, and range in age from turn of the century vernacular and colonial revival style homes, to Spanish Colonial revival and eclectic revival style homes dating from the 1920's to the 1940's. These three streets, from Iowa Avenue to the north stretching to El Camino in the south make up the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The proposed project area is within this historic neighborhood.

Continued on page 3

20. Sources: City of Sunnyvale
 1970 Quarterly Report. Vol. 2, No. 1.

Douglas, J.
 1993 Historical Footnotes of Santa Clara Valley. San Jose: San Jose Historical Museum
 Association continued on page 3

21. Applicable National Register criteria

none

22. Other recognition none

State Landmark No. (if applicable) _____

23. Evaluator Robert R. Cartier

Date of evaluation 6/27/01

24. Survey type Historical Evaluation

25. Survey name 461 and 471 South Murphy

26. Year form prepared 2001

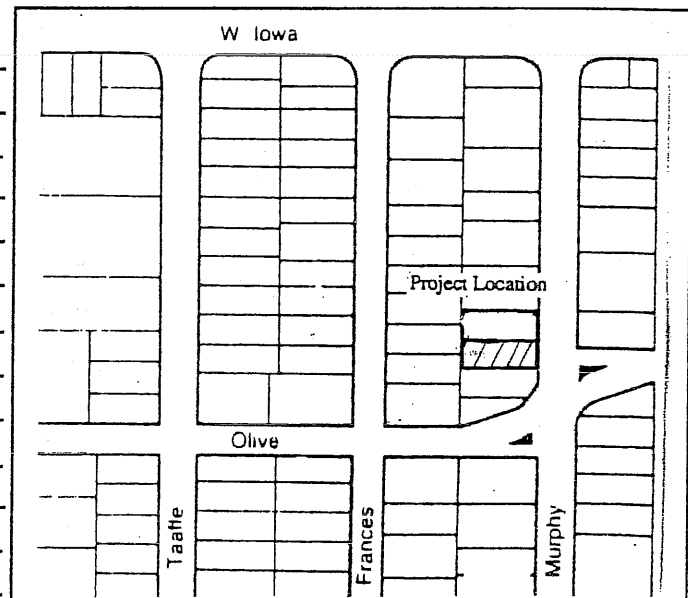
By (name) Douglas Jones

Organization Archaeological Resource Management

Address 496 North Fifth Street

City & Zip San Jose, CA 95112

Phone (408) 295-1373



State of California - The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

ATTACHMENT A
Page 28 of 28
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 471 South Murphy

*Recorded by Robert R. Cartier *Date 6/27/01 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Continued from # 19

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest documented owner of the structure was a Mr. Ball (Personal communication, Wendell Whitfield.) After this, the home was sold to Helen Kasik. In 1985 the home was purchased by Edison Tse et al. Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield purchased the property from Edison Tse et al in 1999, and are the current owners.

Continued from # 20

Heritage Preservation

n.d. Chapter 19.96 regarding Heritage Preservation in the City of Sunnyvale. MS provided to A.R.M. by the City of Sunnyvale's Planning Department.

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1997 A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

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1988 Images - Sunnyvale's Heritage Resources. California History Center, De Anza College.

Sunnyvale Historical Association

n. d. Pamphlet on Sunnyvale Historical Center and Museum. "Santa Clara County: Sunnyvale History" File in California Room, San Jose Public Library, Martin Luther King, Jr. Branch.

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Thompson and West

1876 Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California. San Francisco: Thompson and West.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

ATTACHMENT ^B

Ser. No. 1

HABS _____ HAER _____ NR _____
UTM: A _____ B _____
C _____ D _____

Page 1 of 2

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Murphy Streetscape
2. Historic name: Murphy Street
3. Street or rural address: Murphy Street
City Sunnyvale Zip _____ County Santa Clara
4. Parcel number: multiple
5. Present Owner: multiple Address: _____
City _____ Zip _____ Ownership is: Public _____ Private x
6. Present Use: residential Original use: residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: bungalows, Period Revival styles
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

The Murphy Streetscape is composed of various types of bungalows and Period Revival styles. Uniform setbacks, lot sizes, and scale create a cohesive grouping but the diversive stylistic characteristics of each building lends visual vitality to the street.

Attach Photo(s) Here

8. Construction date: 1900-present
Estimated _____ Factual x
9. Architect unknown
10. Builder unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage 50' Depth 100'
or approx. acreage _____
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
Sept. 1979

13. Condition: Excellent ☒ Good _____ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ No longer in existence _____
14. Alterations: minimal exterior alterations, some altered for business purposes
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land _____ Scattered buildings _____ Densely built-up _____
Residential ☒ Industrial _____ Commercial _____ Other: _____
16. Threats to site: None known _____ Private development ☒ Zoning _____ Vandalism _____
Public Works project _____ Other: traffic
17. Is the structure: On its original site? _____ Moved? _____ Unknown? ☒
18. Related features: _____

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

Murphy Street was part of the original town of Encinal laid out by P.W. Murphy in 1898, and the street boasts many older homes. Though each house may not be notable individually, the streetscape is significant as an early example of a Sunnyvale neighborhood. Many of the homes have been reused as businesses, perhaps a threat to the street, but still an economically viable way to retain older structures.

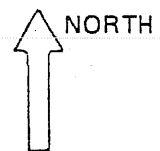
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture ☒ Arts & Leisure _____
Economic/Industrial _____ Exploration/Settlement _____
Government _____ Military _____
Religion _____ Social/Education _____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

Edna Abrams, Subdivision Map from Public Works Map "old Subs" , 1977.

22. Date form prepared Oct. 1979
By (name) Urban/Rural Conservation for
Organization the City of Sunnyvale
Address: 456 W. Olive
City Sunnyvale Zip _____
Phone: 408-738-5467

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



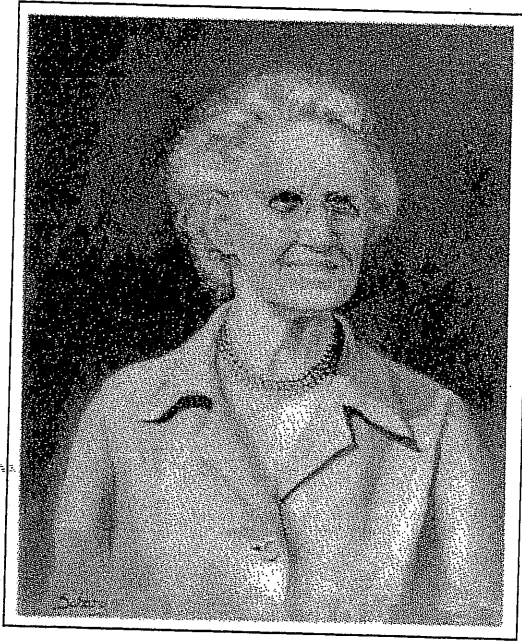
In 1988 the Sunnyvale City Council approved the Sunnyvale Historic Portrait Program. This project, which was initiated by artist Alice Freund and endorsed by the Sunnyvale Heritage Preservation Commission and the Sunnyvale Arts Commission, is intended to honor individuals who were important to the development of Sunnyvale in the years between 1840 and 1940. By identifying and honoring people of vision and perserverance, the City aknowledges that it is individuals who create the character of a community. After extensive public input and discussion, nine individuals or couples were selected as portrait subjects and their portraits were commissioned.

The portrait artists were selected through an open competition that used a juried process. No specific requirements in regard to size, style, meduim or materials were imposed for the portraits, leaving each artist free to chose the approach and methods that seemed the most appropriate to the portrait subject. The portraits which have resulted are as interesting and varied in their interpretations as the individuals they portray.

Many people have made generous contributions of their time and talents to the Pioneer Portraits: Historic Portraits Program. Special thanks are extended to the Sunnyvale City Council for giving this project their support, as well as to the Heritage Preservation Commission and the Arts Commission, the Sunnyvale Historical Society and families of portrait subjects, who have given hours of time and thoughtful attention to the project. Staff from the City Departments of Community Development and Parks and Recreation have also made significant contributions. The public participated enthusiastically in the selection of portrait subjects.

The most significant contributions, of course, have been made by the portrait artists. They are introduced, along with their subjects, on the following pages. Alice Freund, however, should receive special acknowledgement, as she not only intiated the program, but also wrote the grant proposal and followed the project through, stepping in to help again and again whenever difficulties were encountered that stalled the completion of the project.

After the dedication ceremony and opening exhibit on December 7, 1991, the portraits will find a home for permanent display as a reminder of the rich social, political and economic history of Sunnyvale. Additional portraits may be added to the collection in the future.



Ida Trubschenck

"Aunt Ida" Trubschenck served as the City Clerk for Sunnyvale for 44 years. She had previously been the first post mistress. Before the position of City Manager existed, Ida was involved with all the essential aspects of city business. She recorded minutes, worked with the City Attorney, wrote correspondence and warrants, directed the public works and handled all related financial matters. To many locals, Ida Trubschenck was City Hall.

about the artist:

Susan Schary was born in Philadelphia, where she studied at the Fleisher Art Memorial, the Museum School of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Art Museum School and the Tyler School of Fine Arts at Temple University where she graduated with honors. She has taught at Harcum Junior College in Bryn Mawr, the Fleisher Art Memorial in Philadelphia and the University of New Hampshire. While Ms. Schary is a versatile painter, able to deal effectively with various themes, she is a master of portraiture. She excels in this area because her paintings of faces are infinitely more than likenesses. She brings sensitivity and emotional maturity to the process of interpreting the nature and psychology of a given person as well as rendering his or her overt appearance. Ms. Schary continues to live and work in Philadelphia.